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TECHNICAL COOPERATION: MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL GOALS IN THE 1990S

Programme to monitor the achievement of social goals in the 1990s and related methodological work

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The programme to monitor the achievement of social goals in the 1990s is under development as a collaborative effort of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat. The programme outline and objectives were discussed and endorsed by the Statistical Commission at its last session. The present report describes work on the programme and related activities since that time.

Section I summarizes the origins and objectives of the programme, taking into account the comments and recommendations of the Commission at its last session within the context of the social and human development concerns set out in international mandates in the fields of children, population, education, health and advancement of women (paras. 1-4).

* E/CN.3/1993/1.

Section II describes the implementation of pilot studies, organized by the Inter-agency Working Group, that were carried out in five countries in 1991 to examine country-specific goal measurement/monitoring in terms of data availability and quality and statistical capacity (paras. 5-7). Conclusions and recommendations from those studies are presented, with an overall view towards specification and further elaboration of what the parameters of a full-scale programme might entail. Implications at both the international and national levels are discussed (paras. 8-18).

Section III describes operational plans that have been developed in the post-pilot study phase including efforts to establish a centralized coordinating unit (paras. 19-27). Specific developments in countries where ad hoc social goal monitoring activities are emerging are discussed (paras. 28-33).

Section IV presents some of the elements of the work programme for the Statistical Division on this topic within the next two years (paras. 34-35) and section V gives suggested points for discussion by the Commission (para. 36).

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I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. In response to social and human development goals and targets that countries have adopted for the 1990s, as described in various declarations including the 1981 Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, 1/ the 1989 Amsterdam Declaration on a Better Life for Future Generations, 2/ the Framework for Action adopted by the 1990 World Conference on Education for All, 3/ the 1990 World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children 4/ and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women adopted by the World Conference on Women in 1985, 5/ an Inter-agency Working Group (IWG) was established in 1989 to respond to the need to help develop an empirical basis upon which progress towards social goals could be measured. The Working Group consists of representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat.

2. The goals are wide-ranging and embrace a broad spectrum of human development concerns including reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality rates; reduction of malnutrition; universal access to safe drinking-water, health services and basic education; reduction of adult illiteracy; improvement in health and education opportunities; elimination or reduction of various childhood diseases; and equality of women and men.

3. One of the critical elements needed for ascertaining the degree to which the goals have been or will be achieved is improvement in the international effort to collect, analyse, disseminate and use appropriate statistical data; and such a need was the underlying motivation that led to the organization of IWG. At the twenty-sixth session of the Statistical Commission, the work of IWG was presented; the presentation detailed the content of the subject-matter that the measurement/monitoring programme was addressing, the programme's operational plans and activities including pilot studies, issues of both international and national coordination and, finally, the technical and measurement concerns to be addressed if the programme was to meet its objectives of assisting countries to provide reliable, timely and cost-effective data. 6/, 7/ The Commission endorsed the programme for monitoring the achievement of social goals in the 1990s, agreeing that while the technical, organizational and policy challenges posed were formidable, the need for action was timely and urgent. The Commission urged that the proposed pilot studies be implemented as soon as possible, as they would provide practical experience and an assessment of statistical gaps at the country level as well as indicative guidelines for a full-scale programme. 8/

4. Within the context of monitoring social goals, the Commission endorsed the overall effort to develop a programme for national capacity-building in statistical matters, but emphasized the need as well to provide early results and to implement action on a pragmatic basis. It recommended that participating organizations work together for increased coordination of

efforts for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible cost-effectiveness in data collection and analysis. In this connection, the Commission agreed that it was essential to make full use of data from related programmes, including the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) programme sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) executed by the League of Arab States, as well as various projects at UNDP headquarters connected with its annual publication, Human Development Report. 9/

II. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT: PILOT STUDIES

5. The Inter-agency Working Group implemented studies in five countries in mid-1991 to assess the range of problems that countries faced in measuring and monitoring social and human development progress. The objectives of these studies were to review the degree to which relevant data were being collected by various institutions within the country for the purpose of monitoring progress towards the attainment of social goals implied by the global strategies as well as those determined nationally; to review the most recent measurements of the indicators required, and their disaggregation by gender and geographical subdivision, and to assess the quality and timeliness of the data; to identify gaps in the data available or likely to be available in the short term and to propose a national plan of action for the obtaining of information on requisite indicators as well as for their timely dissemination; and to estimate additional requirements for technical cooperation over and above the assistance already available or promised.

6. Based upon the social goals and targets of the aforementioned declarations and mandates, as well as the concerns of UNDP in its human development initiatives (including the compilation of statistics for the Human Development Report), IWG had selected a set of 34 priority social indicators (see annex). Pilot studies were carried out in five countries - Kenya and Mali (in sub-Saharan Africa), Ecuador and Mexico (in Latin America) and the Philippines (in Asia). In each country the study involved a two-to-three-week mission. Participating in each mission was an international consultant in the field of statistics, IWG representatives and representatives of regional commissions.

7. A comprehensive report 10/, 11/, 12/, 13/, 14/ was prepared for each of the five countries, as well as a synthesis report 15/ combining the main features and conclusions from the five individual reports. The synthesis report is summarized below (paras. 8-18).

Summary and conclusions of the pilot studies

8. It can generally be said that monitoring progress and measuring achievement of social goals have not been tackled in a systematic, integrated way in any of the five countries. Data are also generally unsatisfactory for

use in policy planning, owing to their poor quality and obsoleteness; also, there is a lack of awareness on the part of some important potential users of the existence of relevant data.

9. All five countries have a long history of data collection covering all major sources - censuses, surveys and administrative records. Some are rich in data but poor in usable indicators and analysis based on this information. Census and survey data are relatively well developed though there is room for considerable improvement. In the field of administrative records - for civil registration, schools and hospitals - new and imaginative efforts are needed.

10. The countries suggested various additional topics that they regarded as important, including total fertility rate, unemployment rate, age-dependency ratio, economic-dependency ratio, consumer price index and per capita gross domestic product (GDP). It was stressed that since economic and social conditions were usually interrelated, the United Nations priority list should include more economic indicators.

11. As indicated above, the quality of the data reviewed for indicators was generally not satisfactory. Though some levels of geographical, sex and age disaggregation are available, breakdowns by urban/rural or urban poor, by income level and (for some of the economic data) by public and private sector are not.

12. The consultants' reports present recommendations on essential requirements of a viable information system covering data uses and analysis, optimal use of all available sources of data and enhancement of data-processing and dissemination capabilities to ensure timeliness of data products and formulation of a user-friendly data dissemination policy.

13. In the consultants' synthesis report it is argued that no single model of a plan of action at the national level can be proposed, but that the five pilot country studies have highlighted some general issues that should be addressed in any such plan of action. In general, a country-specific approach should be adopted, with the establishment of an inter-agency group at the national level and the active participation of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Such a group should provide at the national level the same type of stimulus to the monitoring process that IWG has tried to provide at the global level. Links to appropriate national government agencies should be established at an early stage.

14. It is recommended that IWG mobilize broad-based government interest and support and in particular encourage each Government to indicate clearly its political commitment to monitoring progress towards achievement of stated goals. IWG should also promote monitoring as an essential part of the development process. It should develop clear guidelines for monitoring and also precise definitions, concepts and classifications for all the indicators on its priority list.

15. The synthesis report recommends that Governments be urged to establish formal contacts between users and producers of statistical data in their countries. They should also ensure that where central or sectoral units have been established for monitoring these have unrestricted access to all sources of data. They should place a high premium on quality data and ensure that users of data show the same demand.

16. A number of recommendations are made to national statistical services and, by implication, to other producers of data in the country. In particular, data producers should evolve a strategy for data production to meet the demand for timely and quality data not only for monitoring/measuring social progress but also for other purposes. There is a need to improve all data production procedures. In particular, there is a need to carry out studies with the objective of developing adjustment factors for data collected through the civil registration system. Improvements should also be made in the design of household surveys and in the quality of data generated by them. Improvements in data processing should also be effected.

17. National statistical services should also promote data applications and analysis through the organizing of workshops and seminars for that purpose. First-stage analysis of statistical data should be carried out by the national statistical service, but in-depth analysis should be undertaken by units with appropriate research capability. Sampling techniques should, where appropriate, be employed in censuses and to ensure the effective use of school, hospital and civil registration records.

18. Finally IWG should consider inviting the World Bank to participate in the inter-agency programme.

III. POST-PILOT STUDY DEVELOPMENTS

19. The present section describes institutional and programme developments, plus some activities at the country level, that have taken place since the pilot study was completed. First, UNICEF sponsored a round-table meeting at the forty-eighth session of the International Statistical Institute, held in Cairo in September 1991, at which the synthesis report described above was presented. UNICEF's interest was to strengthen the political will of Governments to implement specific actions for child survival, protection and development.

20. With respect to the determination of goals, the Cairo round-table meeting stressed that priority must be given to national goals and corresponding lists of salient indicators, though it was recognized that global goals also served a useful purpose. The monitoring process was itself rightfully considered complex, and it was believed that statistical capacity-building should be given priority. The need for more extensive use of sampling to obtain better-quality data more quickly was stressed. Regarding concepts, definitions and classifications, it was stressed that proper attention must be given to these details; otherwise the measurements for some of the indicators

would be rendered useless. Another important point concerned the problem of requiring information for monitoring at the subnational levels and how local and national requirements could be reconciled. The round-table meeting proposed that there was a need for research to be carried out in fields such as determinants of health and qualitative indicators (for example, women's belief systems). In some countries it would be desirable to create research and measurement units, and in general funds for research should be provided in the context of monitoring.

21. Regarding the matter of future developments at the global level, the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, drawing from the recommendations emerging from the pilot studies, has taken initial steps to establish a more formal, integrated programme to measure and monitor the achievement of social goals. The Statistical Division should be the focal point for coordinating the international effort, guided by the Inter-agency Working Group which would be itself expanded to include full participation by other specialized agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), WHO, UNESCO and the World Bank. It is anticipated that the activities of IWG will take on added importance in light of the preparations for the proposed world summit for social development in 1995 16/ and the ongoing United Nations review of activities in economic and social sectors.

22. Arrangements between UNFPA and the Statistical Division have resulted in the creation of a project on monitoring social progress, with the focus on UNFPA's population programme goals adopted at the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century. A proposal is under development by the Statistical Division concerning funding from UNICEF to support monitoring of social progress towards achievement of the goals connected with the World Summit for Children (see document A/47/264). In the meantime, other activities funded by UNDP have been started in some developing countries, mainly relating to social goal/human development capacity-building in statistics and monitoring of human development indicators (see document A/46/461). A proposal for research on rapid assessment methods has been put forth by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). 17/ A regional project entitled "Human development and development indicators", focusing on training in human development statistics is also being set up by UNDP in Asia, with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

23. UNFPA has funded activities that are being undertaken in the Statistical Division to coordinate among bodies such as WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF the development of indicators to monitor social goals and to develop methodology for monitoring or measuring goals and social targets. International agencies have little or no statistical capacity at the country level to undertake data collection for goal monitoring and/or measurement.

24. The UNFPA/Statistical Division project will conduct research and develop technical tools that can be used by developing countries to ascertain the

degree to which their social goals will have been achieved at the end of the decade and to measure progress (that is, change) towards those goals during the decade. Hence, the measurement of the attainment of various goals and targets including those adopted in the Amsterdam Declaration will be the ultimate aim of the research.

25. The proposed Statistical Division project with UNICEF is similar and complementary, focusing on the development of statistical tools but also emphasizing timely results in order to monitor progress towards achievement of World Summit for Children goals. It is justified on the grounds that national programmes of action (NPAs) have now been adopted by over 50 countries for achieving basic social goals in relation to the Summit. Those goals include control of the major childhood diseases, a halving of the incidence of child malnutrition, a one-third reduction in under-five death rates, a halving of maternal mortality rates, the provision of safe water to all communities, the universal availability of family planning information and services, and a basic education for all children. 18/

26. It is clear that while there are a number of international activities for development of social monitoring mechanisms (see also document A/46/137), integrated global and national programmes are lacking, owing in part to the immense complexity of the statistical challenge, as well as to a lack of appropriate modalities. This of course has a very practical implication for the efficacy of measuring achievement of goals, since baseline figures for priority indicators may not reasonably be expected to be available for most countries until mid-decade, as compared with the original objective of 1990 around the time the IWG initiative was first conceived.

27. Nevertheless, related United Nations work on the development of statistical procedures for measuring social and human development progress has begun in some countries (see paras. 28-33 below).

28. One comprehensive effort, involving a number of developing countries, is a programme covering 15 Pacific island nations. Funded by UNDP, the programme is intended to develop a Pacific Human Development Report on a periodic basis, with the first volume set for 1993. This has been undertaken by UNDP partly because the global Human Development Report covers only five nations in the Pacific region. Part of the developmental effort is an assessment of the countries' capacity to produce the requisite data for continuous monitoring of human development, with a view towards helping countries acquire the capability that will enable them to undertake collection of primary data on a sustained basis, including filling of gaps in information not currently available and improving the quality and timeliness of other data as needed. While the immediate objective of UNDP is to gather the data needed for preparation of its Human Development Report, the statistical development aspects of the project call for the kind of inter-agency cooperation and support that are part and parcel of the IWG global initiative to measure and monitor the achievement of social goals. It is anticipated that in this connection, an inter-agency programme formulation mission will be conducted in the Pacific region early in 1993.

29. In the Philippines, limited funding has been made available by UNDP for methodological development in household surveys to expand the statistical base for monitoring human development. The Government is trying to address pressing needs for improved statistics on a number of topics. Several indicators that measure social progress and human development, such as the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate, cannot now be easily obtained because of undercoverage in the vital registration system and/or inadequate sample sizes in household surveys. Statistics to better assess the dimensions of poverty are unavailable owing to the lack of statistical methods to identify and study vulnerable subgroups such as the urban poor. The ability to monitor social ills, especially at the subnational level, is being adversely affected by the inadequate data for regions and provinces, again resulting mainly from the small samples available for nationally-driven household surveys. However, beyond the problem of sample size, there remains that of obtaining other key social indicators in a timely fashion. Hence there exists the need to try out new approaches for obtaining necessary information through so-called rapid assessment methods. The Statistical Division is currently working with the National Statistical Office of the Philippines in the testing of data-collection techniques for estimating some of these items. This work utilizes the strategy of asking a few questions of respondents at the listing stage of household survey operations. The technique is intended, if successful, to overcome the dual problems of inadequate sample size and untimely release of data. Though the Philippines is only a testing ground for this methodological research, the approach holds the promise of applicability in countless nations where measurement of progress towards (some) social goals is constrained by coverage problems in vital registration systems.

30. In Africa, several UNDP-funded projects that have a direct bearing on social/human development goal monitoring and measurement are in various stages of preparation. The countries involved include Algeria, Benin, Malawi, Mali, the Niger and Sierra Leone. In Malawi, where the central theme of UNDP's fifth country programme is alleviation of poverty, a baseline survey is being carried out in six "impact" districts of the country in order to better focus intervention strategies and optimally utilize UNDP resources. Among other purposes, the survey is intended to produce a statistical profile of the population residing in the six districts, in order to establish the baseline situation against which the achievements of the fifth country programme can be measured. Hence the survey, though not comprehensive with respect to the totality of social indicator needs, is nevertheless an example of one technique that countries can apply to obtain basic socio-economic information so as to establish baseline data for measuring progress.

31. In Sierra Leone, the Government, on its own initiative, has launched an inter-agency project to provide baseline data relating to the measurement of the social goals adopted by that country. The primary vehicle for establishing the baseline data is the Demographic and Social Monitoring Survey of 1992. The development of this project seems to have been inspired by the work of the global IWG and the recommendations contained in its synthesis report on five pilot country studies.

32. In both Mali and the Niger, baseline social monitoring surveys are in preparation for conduct early in 1993. Those surveys are being developed with the help of the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat as part of the IWG initiative, and the assistance involves the development of questionnaires whose content is roughly the same as that being applied in the Malawi project described above. Following the baseline surveys in these two countries, it is anticipated that annual surveys will be carried out.

33. Benin is also developing a social monitoring survey with funding from UNDP but without IWG involvement; and Algeria is in the early stages of discussing the possibilities of conducting surveys for social monitoring, in the context of its work on the National Household Survey Capability Programme.

IV. ELEMENTS OF A WORK PROGRAMME: STATISTICAL DIVISION

34. The work programme of the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the period 1993-1994, in relation to IWG work on monitoring goal attainment, is under development; some of its features as currently foreseen are described in the present section. Technical aspects of the project objectives are varied and demanding. Thus, capacity-building is a distinct element but so is the necessity for short-term results. A technical study should be prepared for use by developing countries on statistical methods and indicators for assessing social progress. In addition, practical manuals on how to use data and social indicators for planning, programme formulation and monitoring are needed. Various working papers are planned, including one examining techniques, problems and prospects connected with utilizing auxiliary data to produce local-area estimates through synthetic estimates and another on the use of rapid assessment methodologies. Cooperation with UNRISD in the latter area is planned. Ad hoc technical research with country-specific applications will produce output that includes staff papers on various topics such as methods of making provisional estimates of birth and death rates in the absence of complete coverage of vital registration, design of coverage studies to estimate degree of undercoverage in vital registration for purposes of calculating adjustment factors, design and utilization of sampling methods for processing administrative records, design of sample registration systems, methods for modelling the integration of social and demographic variables into policy formulation, methods for improving technical procedures such as sampling the urban poor, and analysis techniques. Finally, training in methodology for statistical monitoring will be organized, in cooperation with specialized agencies, regional commissions and regional teams.

35. There exists an urgent need to improve the data available at the country level for measuring the achievement of social goals. In simplest terms, this means that for agreed-upon goals and targets, the baseline indicators must be quantified now, so that Governments can make an informed judgement about whether they will have achieved the desired targets by the end of the decade. This will require establishment of the baseline parameters by ascertaining which of the variously mandated social targets are Government priorities and,

where possible, determining the actual values of the agreed-upon indicators for the baseline period. In some instances values for the baseline may need to be developed through additional analysis of existing data or collection of new data. The statistical methodology for establishing the baseline indicators, which will vary by country, will have to be fully elaborated including a description of the sources of information used as well as the rationale for the estimates adopted. Hence, a statistical model for measuring achievement(s) at the end of the decade and periodic progress within the decade must be developed. This will entail development of the statistical plan for compilation or collection of necessary data, complete with methodological details on how it will be carried out; and it may be necessary to proceed indicator by indicator. It is anticipated that a variety of techniques may be used including rapid assessment methods, innovative deployment of sampling strategies and re-tabulation of existing data. The proposed strategy for accomplishing these tasks involves commencing the effort in a few selected countries through a collaborative inter-agency approach of working together with Governments to design and implement the country-by-country programme.

V. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

36. The Commission may wish to:

(a) Take note of the progress made by the Inter-agency Working Group in measuring and monitoring the achievement of social goals, and suggest ways of strengthening the initiative;

(b) Comment on the most desirable objectives and activities of the work programme of the Statistical Division in relation to the initiative.

Notes

1/ See Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000, ("Health for All" Series, No. 3) (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1981).

2/ See Report of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 6-9 November 1989 (New York, United Nations Population Fund, 1989).

3/ See Final Report of the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, Jomtien, Thailand, 5-9 March 1990 (New York, UNICEF, 1990); see also document A/47/264.

4/ See World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children (New York, UNICEF, 1990).

Notes (continued)

5/ See Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10).

6/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 (E/1991/25), paras. 122-135.

7/ For a comprehensive discussion of related work on social indicators in connection with the world social situation, see also the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/137) entitled "Work being done within the United Nations system on improving quantitative and qualitative indicators on social conditions and standards of living".

8/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 (E/1991/25), paras. 128-129.

9/ Ibid., paras. 130, and 135 (c) and (e).

10/ L. A. Beccaria, "Inter-agency programme to monitor achievement of social goals: report of the mission to Ecuador, June 1991".

11/ L. A. Beccaria, "Inter-agency programme to monitor achievement of social goals: report of the mission to Mexico, July 1991".

12/ J. Charmes, "Possibilités de mise en place d'un système de mesure et de suivi des indicateurs sociaux du Mali, pour les années 90: rapport de la mission effectuée à Bamako du 16 au 30 mai 1991 pour le Bureau statistique de l'Organisation des Nations Unies".

13/ K. T. de Graft-Johnson, "Inter-agency programme to monitor achievement of social goals: report of the mission to Kenya, 17-31 May 1991".

14/ R. J. Magnani, "Inter-agency programme to monitor achievement of social goals: report of the mission to the Philippines, 20 May-13 June 1991".

15/ K. T. de Graft-Johnson, "Inter-agency programme to monitor progress towards the attainment of social goals in the 1990s: A synthesis of five pilot studies", Accra, Ghana, January 1992.

16/ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/27 of 30 July 1992 on social development and the note by the Secretary-General (E/1992/80).

17/ See the report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.3/1993/16) prepared in response to the request of the Statistical Commission's Working Group at its twenty-sixth session.

18/ See UNICEF, The State of World's Children 1993 (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1993), pp. 60-61.

Annex

LIST OF PRIORITY INDICATORS OF THE INTER-AGENCY WORKING GROUP (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, THE STATISTICAL DIVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT)

1. Infant mortality rate
2. Under-five mortality rate
3. Maternal mortality rate
4. Number of deaths from neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births
5. Number of under-five deaths from diarrhoea per 1,000 live births
6. Number of under-five deaths from pneumonia per 1,000 live births
7. Proportion of under-five underweight
8. Proportion of infants breast-fed exclusively for the first four to six months of age
9. Proportion of population with access to safe water
10. Proportion of population with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal
11. Proportion of population with access to adequate shelter
12. Proportion of children who suffer physical or mental abuse
13. Primary school enrolment (gross/net)
14. Secondary school enrolment (gross/net)
15. Proportion of first graders completing grade four
16. Mean years of schooling per person age 25 and over
17. Adult literacy rate
18. Science graduates ratio at the third level of education
19. Scientists and technicians per 1,000 population
20. Life expectancy
21. Distribution of age of mother at first birth

22. Mean number of children ever born

23. Median number of months since previous birth

24. Proportion of births to females aged 20-34 years

25. Proportion of households with female heads

26. Contraceptive prevalence rate

27. Total expenditure in social sectors as percentage of gross national product (GNP)

28. Public expenditure in the social sectors as a percentage of total public expenditure

29. Females per 100 males, for population under age 10 or population age 60 and over

30. Women per 100 men in wage and salaried employment (urban and rural)

31. Women per 100 men counted as unpaid family workers (agricultural and non-agricultural)

32. Females per 100 males in rural-urban migration

33. Percentage of women participating in grass-roots and community organizations

34. Women per 100 agricultural holders

Note that the numbers assigned to the 34 indicators do not in any sense indicate an order of priority. Gender disaggregation is implied wherever applicable, as well as age groups and urban-rural differentials.